(XXXVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1703.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1779.

To the GOOD PEOPLE of IRELAND.

THE misery and distress which your ill fated country has been so frequently exposed to, and has so often experienced, by such a combination of rapine, treachery, and violence, as would have disgraced the name of government, in the most arbitrary country in the world, has most sincerely affected your friends in America, and has engaged the most serious attention of congress; the ministry of Britain have seen the extreme meanness and folly of the attempt to establish a supreme authority in parliament, as their venal scribblers had endeavoured to define it, exempt from question and controul, appeal or restriction; but it is evident to all the world, that such doctrine is incompatible with every idea of a civil constitution; for all compacts, bills of right, nay, the solemn obligation of their king to govern according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same, would have been all nugatory trumpery, were such a supremacy admitted; for this supreme authority having no rule or law to direct its operations, or limit its power, it must necessarily become arbitrary and absolute; for ceasing to be a government by force, and it will appear fully evident that this unnatural war, in which we have been unavoidably engaged, has been begun and supported for no other purpose than to establish this supreme or arbitrary power, for they are individuall, the same; nor is it in the power of sophistry to draw a line of separation; the flimsy and contradictory speech of lord North, introductory to his conciliatory motion, furnishes the fullest conviction on this point. He says, "before the war broke out he offered a conciliatory proposition. The ground upon which he made it was, that it was just the colonies should contribute to the support of government." And almost in the same breath he says, "he thought it necessary to shew the colonies we were not fighting for taxation, for he never thought taxation would be beneficial to us." He farther says, "he never proposed any tax; his maxim was to say nothing about America; neither to propose or repeal laws, neither to advance nor recede, but to remain in total silence." His lordship, I hope, will excuse me, if I presume to look beyond the acknowledged indolence of his disposition, to explain this stupor of a first minister, and the case is very obvious; for as soon as their five regiments should have completed the conquest of America, it should lie, with the lives and properties of its inhabitants, at the mercy of the conqueror's sword. The very names of assemblies, conventions, or charters, those odious appendages of democratical power, should be finished, and the tyrant's fiat should henceforth become the law of the land, and hence sprung the torpedo that benumbed the minister's faculties.

His lordship says, his proposition was misinterpreted or misunderstood, and was rendered suspicious by a supposition of a variety of cases; the congress treated it as unreasonable and insidious, and rejected it. War began, and his intention was from the beginning, at the moment of victory, to propose the same proposition in terms obviating all the misrepresentations and misunderstandings concerning it. Here it is confessed, that this wise and virtuous administration, at every hazard, and at a certain expence, has almost annihilated public credit, have been looking for victory which has never come, and I trust never will come; and which, if it did, must have been accomplished by the murder of fellow citizens, sooner than clear their own propositions of their ambiguity and suspicion. And what deprives them of the colour of excuse for the horrid barbarities of the war, the city of London, in the most respectful language, petitioned the throne to declare clearly and explicitly before the war commenced, what they wished to have done on the part of America; but all to no purpose; they would not, they dare not declare their true object. The solemn appeal was made, and, for the honour of virtue, the comfort of human nature, and the terror of oppression, it will be indelibly recorded in the historic page, that a few virtuous citizens could effectually resist the most vigorous efforts of the most powerful tyranny, and thereby establish the freedom of the western world for ever. To arrive at power, Gustavus like, by a bold effort of courage, proves it least the existence of one virtue, at the same time that we detest the treachery; but to sacrifice the public treasure, to devote every effort of rapacious taxation, and the fruits of an ever growing excise, to this idol of madness and folly, to establish a system of venality, by which the price of every man's integrity and abilities was to be determined, to stipulate the precise condition for which he shall treacherously betray the interest of his country; and violate every obligation of private friendship and public virtue, to beat down every sense to honour and principle, to destroy the very bond and frame of civil society, to make the pillage of property the means to accomplish the plunder of liberty, and to drive the people into all the miseries of a civil war, in pursuit of this dream of power, are instances of such determined depravity as are not to be described even in the language of a country where new villainy adds to the catalogue of crimes almost every day. The perfect similarity of the declaratory act of supremacy, and that relating to your country, viz. that Ireland should be subordinate to and depend on the imperial crown of Great-Britain, is very obvious; but this declaration *ex parte* can avail nothing, at the same time that it furnishes the most incontestible and decisive proofs that no such subordination or dependence was ever understood before, or there would have been no necessity for such an act.

The navigation act, which had been framed for the sole purpose of securing to the British subjects all the advantages to be derived from the commerce of their own settlements, has by subsequent acts been framed into the most odious and impolitic monopoly that could be devised; creating local distinctions and commercial schisms, giving privilege to one set of subjects to the injury of others, and operating on all the indicted provinces as an oppressive tax, comprehending all the taxes of Britain, however variously modified or compounded. And we wish to have it for ever fixed on your minds, that by a monopoly of trade every pretence to internal taxation is given up; for were you even without a constitution of your own, and as dependent as usurpation has endeavoured to make you, the monopoly of your trade is more than a full and equitable compensation for all other taxes, and it will not appear paradoxical to futurity, that the rise and fall of the British empire have been owing to this act, and the engine by which the wise politician, who framed it, designed to wind up and connect the British interest all over the world, we have seen employed as the wheel on which British liberty and grandeur have disgracefully expired.

The anticipation of public revenue has fixed the crisis of Britain, the labour of their people for all succeeding generations being engaged to pay the interests of their public debts. I cannot suppose it an unfair deduction to say they are all born in a state of slavery, for an obligation to work for any other purpose than one's own advantage, is truly the condition of a slave, and every new tax adds a link to the chain. But even in this gloomy picture there is a dawn of hope, all bodies are capable of refraction to a certain degree, beyond which it is impossible to expand them ever so little without absolute destruction. It is evident to all the world, that the nerves of public credit in England are on the rack of extension, and the dreadful explosion must follow of course; and can it be supposed that the system of weakness and folly, that has so long usurped the name of constitution, can survive the shock; and their people may yet hope to see a vigorous young one grow out of the ruins of the old.

I have it in my commission to repeat to you, my good friends, the cordial concern that congress takes in every thing that relates to the happiness of Ireland; they are sensibly affected by the load of oppressive pensions on your establishment, the arbitrary and illegal exactions of public money by king's letters, the profuse dissipation, by sinecure appointments with large salaries, and the very arbitrary and impolitic restrictions on your trade and manufactures, which are beyond example in the history of the world, and can only be equalled by that illiberal spirit which directs it, and which has shewn itself so abundantly in petitions from all parts of their islands, and in the debates in their house of commons, when you have been lately amused with the vain hope of an extension of your trade, and which were conducted with such temper and language as might be supposed to suit their copper coloured allies in America, but must fix a stain on the character of a civilized nation for ever.

When I had the pleasure of residing in your capital some years ago, it gave me pain to observe such a debility and morbid languor in every department of your government, as would have disgraced anarchy itself; the laws are too weak to execute themselves, and vice and violence often reign with impunity; and even the military with you seem to claim an exemption from all civil restraint or jurisdiction, and individuals are forced to trust to themselves for that security and protection which the government of the country can no longer afford them. We congratulate you however on the bright prospect which the western hemisphere has afforded to you, and the oppressed of every nation, and we trust that the liberation of your country has been effected in America, and that you never will be called on for those painful, though necessary exertions, which the sacred love of liberty inspires, and which have enabled us to establish our freedom for ever.

We hope the political Quixottes of Great-Britain will no longer be able to disturb the peace and happiness of mankind, and which Providence has permitted perhaps to shew the monstrous abuse of power; yet lost to all public virtue as they are, we wish they may turn from their wickedness and live; and we doubt not the noble efforts of America will meet the full approbation of every virtuous briton, when they shall be able to distinguish between the mad pursuits of government and the true interest of their people. But as for you, our dear and good friends of Ireland, we most cordially recommend to you to continue peaceable and quiet in every possible situation of your affairs, and endeavour, by mutual good will, to supply the defects of administration. But if the government, whom you at this time acknowledge, does not, in conformity to her own true interest, take off and remove every restraint on your trade, commerce and manufactures, I am charged to assure you, that means will be found to establish your freedom in this respect, in the fullest and amplest manner. And as it is the ardent wish of America to promote, as far as her other engagements will permit, a reciprocal commercial interest with you, I am to assure you, they will seek every means to establish and extend it; and it has given the most sensible pleasure to have those instructions committed to my care, as I have ever retained the most perfect good will and esteem for the people of Ireland.

And am,

With every sentiment of respect,

Their obedient and humble servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Versailles, October 4, 1778.

CHARLESTOWN, *South-Carolina, July* 20.

Copy of a letter from an officer of rank in the British army, dated Port Royal island, July 2, 1779.

"IN my last letter to you, I gave you the particulars of a bold effort made by the rebels, the 20th of June, to storm our entrenchments at Stono. In this I have little news to convey, nothing material having happened since, unless I was to give a detail of the miserable situation of the army from the heat of this climate. I fear, my friend, the royal cause will suffer material injury, in that we had not a sufficient number of troops to take Charlestown by storm, the evening we marched before the walls of it; and the delay till winter will be attended with immense difficulties. If it be but strongly fortified, the siege of it will prove hard and tedious, as the rebels have store of artillery, and will, no doubt, have their public cellars well stored with meat, drink and firing, for many months; so that if we shall assault it, we shall be once more fained to quit it with shame; and the affairs of Europe and America are so various that it will be impossible for us to have an army sufficient to reduce it.

"Our commanders seem to lay much stress on holding possession of the country, corrupting the negroes, plundering the inhabitants, and burning their possessions: "Seeing their estates destroyed, say they, the people will not have patience to bear the war, and a love for themselves will make them desert their cause, however convinced of its justice." This mode of warfare I ever held base and ignominious; and the command of the country, without the possession of Charlestown is, in my poor opinion, but of small account; and if their government has but worth and valour, and a genius for resources equal to what this rich colony affords, it will master all these difficulties. This cruelty, this destruction and waste, will rather warm the people, and make them resolute. I am of opinion, that the damage all done, and the mischief over, the people seeing no help for it, will stick faster to their new government, which will then be more bound to their patriotism, as their property is ruined in its defence.

"Much also has been hoped for from the malcontents or loyalists; so far from yielding us any assistance, that few only apply for protection from plundering parties, and do no other service than steal their neighbours horses, cattle, and other necessaries for the army and give intelligence of the movements and designs of the rebels, notwithstanding the most solemn oaths and vows of fidelity to them! I have read much of the history of civil wars, but never heard of such an amphibious, worthless race of men. In all other countries, the mass of the people take one side or other, and could never yet behold, with indifference, public calamities. In our civil wars of former days in Scotland, that native warmth of our temper, *the Scotorum fervidum ingenium*, which could never admit neutrality, now no longer exists in our countrymen, which nothing but the strange fatality attending the royal cause can account for. But however useless these tories (as the rebels call them) are to us, and contemptible in themselves, if the new governments knew how to take advantage of times and circumstances, their faint opposition, so far from injuring the rebels, it would be as a ladder for them to rise higher, nay they might find, I think, faith and profit in them, had they wisdom and sound policy. I could quote examples, where those who were held suspected in the beginning of a similar war, have, from a strange pliability and changeableness of mens nature, changed sides, and done more worthy services, than many who stept forward in the beginning. 'Tis from all these and many other reasons, that I much doubt the success of his Majesty's arms the ensuing campaign against the Carolinas.

"Taking a conquest even for granted, I think it were much better to grant them independence, and secure their trade. In case of a subduction, I foretel you, my friends, that a new rebellion will be the inevitable consequence; for the people harrassed as they are, with the fatigues and heat of the war, will not immediately feel the anguish of the wound their reputation and feelings must suffer, when they grow cool, and find themselves stigmatized by the world, and perhaps treated by government as actual rebels. The pride and spirit of an ordinary man could never bear the unspeakable shame and infamy of so ignominious a situation; and the experience of other countries seems to prove, that the single consideration of national character, will prompt them to incur all the miseries of war. It is not impossible but that the tories themselves may hereafter think themselves and posterity involved in the dishonour of being conquered from a state of rebellion; and so much are the ways of men past finding out, that they may be the first to rouse to arms.

"The bills of exchange drawn by capt. Campbell, I hear have been protested; I beg you will recover the money, or I shall lose it inevitably. After my sincerest respects to your lady, Miss Betley, and my friend the colonel, I remain, Sir, your friend, and most obedient humble servant."

BOSTON, *August* 3.

Tuesday last arrived here a French frigate of 32 guns from France, in which came passengers his excellency the CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE, plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States, with his secretary, &c. as also the honourable John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner from these states to the court of France. His excellency and suit landed on general Hancock's wharf, about five o'clock the same afternoon, where they were received by a committee from the honourable council of this state, who were waiting with carriages for their reception; they were conducted to

the houſe, late the reſidence of the continental general. He was ſaluted by a diſcharge of thirteen cannon, on his landing, from the fortreſs on Fort Hill, and every other mark of reſpect ſhewn him, which circumſtances would admit.

Yeſterday arrived here a ſhip and two brigs from France, that came out under convoy of the above frigate—who, we hear have very valuable cargoes on board.

Extract of a letter from an eminent houſe in France, to the board of war in Boſton, dated Nantes, June, 1779.

"The Spaniſh ambaſſador has left the court of London, after having notified that he was no longer a mediator at that court. Our fleet ſet ſail from Breſt on the 3d inſtant in the afternoon, and caſt anchor at Barthomme, from thence they departed on the fourth in the morning, with a freſh north eaſt gale of wind—it conſiſts in 28 ſhips of the line, 9 frigates, 7 advice-boats and 3 fire-ſhips, the two men of war the Bourgogne and the Victory are to join them at ſea or at Cadiz, whither the fleet is ſailing. Eight or ten thouſand land forces are embarked in that fleet, and as every body think is going to join that of Spain, 32 men of war in number. The combined fleets will attack Gibraltar and Minorca. The count d'Eſtaing will keep at bay admiral Byron, while Spain, who has ten battle-ſhips about the Havannah, will attempt to conquer the Engliſh iſlands, or ſupport the Americans on the continent. It is reported the fleet at Portſmouth cannot be ready before the latter end of this month—eight thouſand ſailors are wanted to compleat it. The count d'Orvilliers communicated before his departure a letter directed to him, by M. de Sartine. It foretels good ſucceſs; God grant they may be true—the following is a copy: "Dear general: I bid you farewell—my beſt wiſhes attend you, all the general officers, commanders, and the whole army. Seek for the enemies; attack them vigorouſly in a favourable moment.—They ſhall be conquered—you are to be happy, and your ſucceſſes will cauſe me much joy. The good news I am to receive from you will be announced by me to the king. His cheerfulneſs and ſatisfaction will appear on that great event. I ſhall aſk for rewards, all will be granted, and immediately I'll forward them to thoſe that deſerve them, with gratitude they ſhall be received. The French flag will be triumphant, and our thankſgivings will be echoed to the Lord of Hoſts.——I here are my moſt ſanguine expectations in the beginning of this campaign. Let me hear from you by all opportunities—I will wait for them with impatience.—You know, dear general, my friendſhip for you, my attachment to your corps, and zeal for glory. Adieu."

Saturday laſt arrived here the prize ſhip Tartar, mounting 26 carriage guns, beſides cohorns and ſwivels, and had 130 hands; taken by the Mifflin, of 20 guns, capt. Babcock, of this port, and only 100 hands. She was fitted out of Ireland for the purpoſe of taking an American frigate, and ſhe happened to catch a *Tartar*. The Tartar had her captain and 22 hands killed beſides ſome wounded: the Mifflin had two men killed. The Mifflin had alſo taken four other prizes, one of which we hear has ſince been retaken and carried into Newport. When the Tartar left the Mifflin, ſhe was chaſed by a 40 gun ſhip and 2 frigates, but as ſhe ſailed very faſt, 'tis thought ſhe got clear. The Tartar on her voyage hither, took a brig laden with about 2500 quintals of fiſh, which ſhe parted with 5 days before her arrival here, and may be hourly expected.

HARTFORD, *Auguſt* 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction at Bennington, dated July 18.

"On my arrival this day at this place, the following intelligence was handed me by enſign Jacob Safford, expreſs from Fort George.

"On Tueſday the 13th inſtant major Wright Hopkins, who then commanded that poſt, ſent a ſcout commanded by lieutenant Michael Dunning, down the lake to the north end thereof, to reconnoitre the lake and woods adjacent, and (if poſſible) to make any diſcoveries of the enemy, and report to the commanding officer. The next day major Hopkins, ſeveral of his officers and ſoldiers, with ſome ladies, ſet ſail (for their pleaſure) in a boat, with a view to meet the ſcout, and return with them to the garriſon. The major met with the ſcout a little north of the fourteen mile iſland, ſo called, and on his return found the wind ſtrong a-head, and night nearly approaching, which occaſioned them to land on the iſland, draw up their boats, and turning one of them over, made a convenient ſhelter for the whole to ſleep under, which the major thought he might ſafely do with his party, as the ſcout had made no diſcoveries of any enemy. In this ſecure condition they were ſurpriſed at break of day while aſleep, and fired on by a detachment of the enemy, conſiſting of a number of Indians and tories: in this fire the major, a ſergeant, a corporal, three privates and two women were killed. Capt. Gideon Brownſon, captain Smith, lieutenant Michael Dunning, (who commanded the ſcout) a ſergeant, three privates, and a little boy, were taken priſoners; wounded and left on the iſland, one private, who was ſcalped, and left for dead; a Mr. Scott, who had both thighs broke, and a little boy ſhot through his leg. Neither pleaſure-boat nor ſcout returning, a party was ſent on Friday in queſt of them, and on Saturday morning found the dead and wounded on the iſland, the latter they brought off."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 14.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 26, 1779.

"Some perſons were ſurpriſed, that Dr. Franklin had not yet been preſented to the king in his new quality of miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States of America; and a thouſand conjectures were made about the delay. The preſentation however took place the 23d inſtant, and is thus mentioned in the court gazette —"The king then gave particular audiences to the baron de Belderbuch, miniſter plenipotentiary of the elector of Cologne, and to Dr. Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary, of the United States of North-America. Thus then is our union with this new political body, recognited formally a ſecond time, and more conſolidated than ever."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica Plains, near Boſton, dated Auguſt 4, 1779.

"We received advice yeſterday of the ſignal ſucceſs of our little fleet and army at Penobſcot, who as we are informed took every man of the enemy there, 2 frigates, 2 ſloops of war &c. Mowat, who burned Falmouth, commanded the enemy's fleet, and finding he could not ſave it, ſunk part of it, but it is thought they may be raiſed. He is a priſoner.—A veſſel from Marblehead, which arrived to-day, brings the ſame account; ſo that it is univerſally credited, notwithſtanding the council have not officially received it."

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, dated Auguſt 5, 1779.

"It is with ſincere pleaſure that I inform you, that the martial ſpirit is not yet extinct on the frontiers of Pennſylvania—The attack made by M'Donald laſt week in this county was an alarming one, as the ultimate object appeared to be the magazine at Sunbury, and the cutting off the communication with general Sullivan. The danger had a proper effect on the frontier inhabitants of Lancaſter, Cumberland and York counties. As it was evident that an order from the council, would be too ſlow in its effect for the ſuccour of Sunbury; volunteers to march immediately to Northumberland county, was the only expedient that could be thought of. Near fifty of colonel Elder's battalion, with colonel Smith, marched without loſs of time up the Suſquehannah, and arrived in Sunbury on Monday evening, every hour ſince has brought us freſh acceſſion of numbers. We were near five hundred ſtrong this morning, and the whole marched under command of colonel Smith (of the council) for Muncy, determined if the enemy remain in theſe parts, to ſeek them out."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia, who was in St. Kitts when the Engliſh fleet arrived.

"I can't here give you ſo full an account of the engagement off Grenada as I could wiſh, for want of time. The iſland of Grenada was, I think, taken on Monday the 12th, to ſurrender priſoners of war; their loſs was trivial, as was that of the French. The next day (the 13th) Mr. Byron appeared with 21 ſail of the line, expecting to find only 13 of the count's. Admiral Barrington began the action and behaved with uncommon bravery, receiving the fire of 6 or 7 ſail of the line for ſome minutes; the others were following as they could, till a ſignal for a line a-head was thrown out; this kept ſome of the fleet from engaging at all; thoſe that did were very roughly handled. The appearance of the fleet coming to anchor was ſhocking; their hulls and rigging tore to pieces. The Prince of Wales had 74 ſhot in the larboard ſide; the others not much better. The loſs of killed and wounded is little ſhort of 1000 men. A few days after the fleet came into St. Kitts, and the 21ſt the count appeared off the harbour, and the 22d came ſo cloſe that I watched for ſome minutes expecting the ſhips to fire on him. After inſulting them in this manner he hove in ſtays and ſtood to the S. E. ſince which we have ſeen nothing of him: It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Antigua: if ſo, he will ſettle the affairs of their iſlands: there are there ſhips ſtores to the amount of two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, and the fleet can't, ſhort of Jamaica, find a maſt except there: they are in the moſt ſhattered condition you can ſuppoſe. I ſaw every ſhip of the count's, and could not obſerve any that were damaged to ſpeak of. Things look very well in this quarter, and I doubt not but they do ſo with you."

Paramis, Auguſt 20, 1779.

SIR,

I moved from the camp at Ramopogh, to Hackenſack New-Bridge; that evening I ſent off major Lee, who had taken great pains to gain a knowledge of the enemy's ſituation, with about 400 men, in order to ſurpriſe the garriſon of Powles-Hook, which they effected before day light the next morning; and brought off about 160 priſoners, which I have ſent on to Philadelphia. The killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was neceſſary for the troops to come off before the day appeared. They are all returned ſafe to camp, with the loſs of not more than four or five, after a march of upwards of 80 miles in leſs than three days. Further particulars you will no doubt receive through his excellency general Waſhington, this I write on my way to camp at Ramopogh. And with ſincere regard and eſteem,

I am, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

STIRLING.

His excellency JOHN JAY, Eſq;

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend at Oratava, Teneriffe, dated July 4, 1779.

"The Britiſh, Spaniſh and French fleets were all at ſea laſt month, the former met in the channel by a Daniſh ſhip; it conſiſted of 32 ſail of the line and frigates. That of France conſiſted of 33 ſhips of the line, was off the Groyne, from which place they were to be joined by 12 Spaniſh ſail of the line.

"The Spaniſh grand ſquadron ſailed the 22d in the morning from from Cadiz, conſiſting it is ſaid of 32 ſail of the line and frigates, and ſuppoſed to be gone againſt Gibraltar, where troops were already marching—I now forward you a Spaniſh paper, in which is publiſhed the king's edict, forbidding under the penalty of high-treaſon his ſubjects from trading, correſponding, or having the leaſt intercourſe with thoſe of Great-Britain; likewiſe his Catholic Majeſty's declaration, ſetting forth his reaſons for commencing hoſtilities with Great-Britain.—The ſame paper informs of the taking the Oſterly Eaſt-Indiaman, richly-laden, by two French frigates, who carried her into Morlaix."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Auguſt 12, 1779.

"Alarm guns have been firing here all this morning. A fleet in our bay coming in, we know not yet whether it is an Engliſh fleet or our fleet returning from Penobſcot with ſucceſs or miſcarriage, or whether it is a fleet of Jamaica ſhips, which, we have reports, by a veſſel from ſea, that ſhe met a ſhip from Jamaica, called the London, the prize-maſter of which deſired him, in caſe he got into port before him, that he would inform the navy-board, the Providence, Queen of France and Ranger, continental frigates, had fallen in with a fleet of Jamaicamen, had taken and manned three, and was then in the midſt of 40 or 50 ſail, picking and chuſing."

IN CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 2, 1779.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the miniſter of France be aſſured that congreſs will at all times afford every countenance and protection to the conſuls and other ſervants of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty within the powers and authorities to them delegated by their conſtituents.

That the ſeveral appointments of conſuls made, and which may hereafter be made and approved by congreſs, be duly regiſtered in the ſecretary's office, and properly notified by the preſident to the executive authorities of the reſpective ſtates in whoſe ports ſuch conſuls may reſide.

That the meaſures taken by Mr. Holker to procure flour for the fleet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the way of commerce, have from time to time been made known unto, and been fully approved by congreſs; that the ſeveral proceedings and publications complained of by the miniſter on that ſubject, are very injurious to the ſervants of his ſaid majeſty, and that congreſs do highly diſapprove of the ſame.

That the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania be informed, that any proſecutions which it may be expedient to direct for ſuch matters and things in the ſaid publications or tranſactions as may be againſt the laws of nations, ſhall be carried on at the expence of the United States.

That the miniſter of France be informed, that the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania have taken proper meaſures to reſtore the flour taken from the agents of Mr. Holker.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

ON Tueſday, the 28th of September, will be run for, over the courſe at Lower Marlborough, a purſe of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats; aged horſes to carry nine ſtone, and to fall agreeable to the rules of racing.

And, on Wedneſday, the 29th, will be run for, over the ſame ground, a purſe of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, two mile heats; horſes carrying as above.

Horſes to be entered with Mr. JOHN SPICKNALL, the day preceding the race, when proper certificates muſt be ſhewn. Subſcribers to pay thirty dollars entrance the firſt day, and twenty dollars the ſecond, non-ſubſcribers to pay double each day. 1 Fe Buller

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Aſſembly for a law to paſs enabling them to regulate ordinaries within the ſaid city, and to diſpoſe of TEMPLE and DEAN ſtreets, now ſtopped up and uſeleſs to the inhabitants. 1 Conſervation

THERE are at the plantation of Patrick M'Gill, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as ſtrays, two red HEIFERS, one marked with a crop in the right ear and an under ſlipe in the left, the other neither brand nor ear mark; they appear to be about two years old.

The owners are deſired to take them away and pay charges. 1 6 20 w 3 Dollar

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold, at the OLD *Printing office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price* TWELVE DOLLARS *a Dozen, or* TEN SHILLINGS *for a ſingle one)*

THE

MARYLAND ALMANAKCK

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,

Beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the ſeveral courts in this ſtate, as ſettled by late acts of aſſembly; a table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars; tables of intereſt in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with ſeveral inſtructive and entertaining pieces in proſe and verſe. 3

TAKEN up, as the law directs, in the plantation of Eleanor Carroll, living in Montgomery county, a dapple gray MARE, about three or four years old, having no perceivable brand, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges. 3

Auguſt 2, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend to petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act for the laying out a ſtraight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the ſtraight road laid out ſome years ſince by the commiſſioners of Newcaſtle county at the boundary line, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. 4 w3

LOST by the ſubſcriber,

THE PROCEEDINGS of the ancient TUESDAY CLUB, bound in parchment; ſeveral of the leaves are looſe. Whoever will deliver them to him, at his office, ſhall receive forty dollars for their trouble. 5

FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.